

# Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XXV.]

Quicquid agunt homines — nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85;

[VOL. VII.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1794.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Cross Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
Joseph Craig, Complainant.  
Against  
Thomas Chinn, Josiah Watson, James Trabee, Richard Barbour, and Merry Walker, Littleberry Moseby heir &c. of John Moseby deceased, James Welch and Lewis Bullett.  
Defendants.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendants in this suit having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants to appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest,  
THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
John Craig and Robert Johnson, Complainants.  
Against  
Joseph Kennedy, William Marshall & John Kennedy.  
Defits.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendants William and John having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by a factory proof to the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainants; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest,  
THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
Thomas Sangerfer, Complainant.  
Against  
John Davis, and others.  
Defendants.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendant Davis having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest,  
THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
Michael Cogar, Complainant.  
Against  
Jacob Myers, and others.  
Defendants.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendant Myers having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Myers do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest,  
THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
Richard Stephens heir &c. of Joseph Stephens deceased, Complainant.  
Against  
John Peyton, John Baker, Joseph Holmes, John Minor, Anne May, John May and Polly May.  
Defits.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendants herein having failed to enter their appearance, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest, THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

*Kentucky st.*  
October Court of Appeals, 1793.  
Nathaniel Evans, Complainant.  
Against  
Littleberry Moseby heir at law of John Moseby deceased, John Craig and Robert Johnson.  
Defits.

In CHANCERY.  
The defendant Moseby having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.  
Attest,  
THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

## UNION.

A Beautiful blood bay full fifteen hands and a half high, in full health and vigor, and the finest figure of any horse in the state, stands at the subscribers stable in Woodford county, near John Lee's on the road from Lexington to Frankfort, and will cover Mares the ensuing season, at Thirty shillings, fifteen shillings the single leap; two hundred weight of merchantable hemp, or forty shillings worth of young cattle, will be received in payment of each season; the hemp to be delivered at Frankfort, Lexington or Georgetown. Any gentleman putting more than two mares to the said horse, shall have a deduction of one fourth of each season after. Good pastures gratis for mares left with the horse, but will not be answerable for accidents.

UNION was got by Shakespear, his dam by Nonpareil, his grand dam by Morton's imported horse Traveller, his great grand dam was Pocohontas, which was imported by the honorable William Bird esquire, and of blood unexceptionable.

Simcon Buford.

## Fayette County st.

To all sheriffs and Constables, in the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS Innes B. Brent keeper of the public gaol, hath this day made information on oath, before me a justice of the peace for said county, that William Montgomery, John Milligan and Joshua Powell felons in the said gaol did on the night of the 7th instant break out of the same, and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to require you and each of you in your respective Counties and precincts to make diligent search for them and each of them, by way of hue and cry. And if they or any of them shall be taken, to commit them to the gaol of the county, where so taken. And the keeper thereof is hereby required to receive such prisoners into his gaol and custody, until they can be from thence conveyed to the public gaol.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February 1794, and of the Commonwealth the second.

James Trotter.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

I DO hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of a bond given by me to Bob Kerr, dated the 25th day of Feb. 1794, payable the first day of January ensuing, for fifteen pounds, which note has been renewed to said Kerr, upon his representing the one above described to be lost or mislaid.

Philip Yeiser.

Danville, March 3, 1794 43w

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN From the subscriber, on the evening of the 7th inst. at the house of Capt. Laban Ship, in the county of Bourbon, a pair of large square Saddle-bags, containing the following articles; viz. Thirteen and a half yards of black Calimanco, four pieces of Calico of different figures, containing from two and a half to four and eight yards each; three sets, black Barcelona handkerchiefs of the best quality; four cambric handkerchiefs, with plain red edging; one pair mens gloves; six lb. Coffee; one and a half lb. Raisins; sewing silk of different kinds; five Thread No. 15 in qr. lbs.; two Shirts marked thus W H; two pair of Stockings; one laced, muslin Neck-handkerchief; one Note of hand, drawn in my favour, for forty five shillings; by William Heuleston; one ditto for Fifty dollars by Capt. Gano, an order on the Rev. William Wood of Mason, for 14 pounds six shillings, and 7 pence in favor of Elihu Winters, drawn by Marcus McGuffin in Baltimore, and assigned to me by said Whites; a Receipt for twenty dollars and one third, given to me by Thomas Conn, together with a number of papers concerning the revenue of the United States; Also a number of accounts rendered to the United States, upon bills and distilled spirits, within the counties of Bourbon and Mason; And upwards of one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and among which was a three dollar Bank bill, to C. Swan, the indented end of which, was torn about two thirds across near half an inch wide and hangs loose. It is requested of all the good people to take notice, and should they discover such bill, to give information thereof to the printer hereof. Whoever will discover the thief, so that the aforesaid articles may be recovered, and he brought to justice, shall receive the above reward.

By order of Thomas Marshall esq. Inspector of Revenue for the United States.

WILLIAM HUBBLE, Collector of Revenue for the United States, in the county of Bourbon and Mason.

## Notice

IS hereby given, that the office of Inspection is open, and kept by Lizman Bailey at his house, in and for the county of Bourbon and that part of Clarke County which formerly belonged to Bourbon county. Also, the office of Inspection is now open and kept by Abraham Drake, in and for the county of Mason, all those concerned may take notice accordingly.

THO. MARSHALL, Inspector of Revenue.



(Concluded from our last.)  
**L**ORD Cheshamfield very justly remarks, "A free people cannot be too jealous of their liberties."—The *Adventurer*, page 70 volume the first, observes; "From the impossibility of confining numbers to the constant and uniform prosecution of a common interest, arises the difficulty of securing subjects against the encroachment of governors. Power is always gradually stealing away from the many to the few, because the few are more vigilant and consistent, it still contracts to a smaller number, till in time it centers in a single person."

Thus all the forms of government instituted among mankind, perpetually tend towards monarchy; and power however diffused thro' the whole community, is by negligence or corruption, commotion or distress, reposed at last in the chief magistrate."

Fable, page 232 volume 2.

"The first maxim of a free state is, that the laws be made by one set of men, and administered by another; in other words, that the legislative and judicial characters be kept separate. When those offices are united in the same person or assembly, particular laws are made for particular cases, springing often times from partial motives, and directed to private ends: whilst they are kept separate, general laws are made by one body of men, without foreseeing whom they may affect; and when made must be applied to the other, let them affect whom they will."

For the sake of illustration, let it be supposed, in this country, either that, parliaments being laid aside, the courts of Westminster Hall made their own laws; or that the two houses of Parliament, with the king at their head, tried and decided causes at their bar; it is evident in the first place, that the decisions of such a judicature would be so many laws; and in the second place, that, when the parties and the interests to be affected by the law, were known, the inclinations of the law-makers would inevitably attach on one side or the other; and that, where there was neither any fixed rules to regulate their determinations, nor any superior power to control their proceedings, these inclinations would interfere with the integrity of public justice. The consequence of which must be, that the subjects of such a constitution would live either without any constant laws, that is, without any known *procedural* rules of adjudication whatever, or under laws made for particular cases and particular persons, and partaking of the contradictions and iniquity of the motives, to which they owed their origin.

For the further illustration of these important truths; I beg leave to refer the inquisitive reader and lovers of equal liberty to the great authorities of Blackstone and Bonteliquet.

Let us not forget that *that* which is fundamentally wrong can never be right in practice.

The ambitious Squire may probably object and say: "I will receive no stipends for my services as a justice; therefore, why should I be objected to as a delegate?"—Ans: Reasons have already been given above.—Besides, who would not sacrifice a few shillings, in hopes to gain many pounds? For to be in the house of delegates, is to be near the fount of distributive honors and of riches.—And can they not make retrospective laws? As the ex post facto law, principally, relates to criminal matters; can they not legalize or make lawful certain proceedings in favour of themselves or of their friends which before were illegal? Yes. They can create; and therefore they feel not the burden of taxation as we feel. Let us chuse men to repre-

sent us of similar situations and interests to our own: and never forget the fatal consequences that uniformly and natively result from trusting too much power to any one man or body of men whatever. Finally, my fellow plebeians, fellow citizens, lovers of and sons of liberty, or by any other endearing appellation, let me intreat you; that founded upon the lasting, felicitating and immortal principles of equality, moderation and virtue: you transmit your liberties unfulfilled and undiminished to the latest posterity. Farewell!

Now we have traced this disease in our government in its various windings from its infancy to its highest paroxysms. Therefore let us be upon our guard against its baleful effects. Let us be vigilant in season and out of season against the wiles and machinations of the ambitious aristocrats; who are ever ready to take every advantage of our remissness or inattention. They are like ravening wolves in sheep's clothing; with this difference only, they will not utterly destroy us; for then we should no longer be of any service to them. They will suck a part of our vital blood, but not all. They have told us and will tell us along. We plebeians are as necessary to the great ones in power as our horses and cows are to us. They have bridled and saddled us, and they boot and spurred with their whips in their hands, have mounted upon our backs and will ride us incessantly and unmercifully unless we kick and dismount them. Depend upon it, we little people are very necessary to the great ones. For he is but a pitiful king who has no subjects; and he a sorry governor who has none to be governed.

Perhaps, some of my fellow plebeians by this time may say, what shall we do? I will tell you, my fellow labourers, what we must do. Next election day for delegates let us also in each county throughout our state vote likewise for as many persons to reform the aristocratic parts of our constitution as by law we are entitled to send representatives.

For the sooner the growing evil is, radically put a stop to, the better. But by all means let us not give our suffrage to any justice of the peace whatever. Let us no longer be duped by their artifice. As you value your interest; as you value every thing most dear to you as from principle. Let the magistrates know they have no property in you. Form yourselves betimes into pure Democratic Societies; and from these societies chuse or delegate committees to meet at some convenient place to nominate farmers and mechanics in each county, respectively, to whom we ought to give our vote. Then let us not do our business by halves, but *effusively*. Let us to a man vote for the persons they may nominate. Let us be unanimous and united in this most important business; and the Squires shall meet with a merited foil. But in this case without unanimity, vigilance and activity nothing can be effected.—Our opponents with whom we have to do, are deeply interlocked, superlatively ambitious, indefatigably persevering and profoundly sly. They and their numerous bands of relations and dependants will flock, swarm and fly together and stick like wax. Or rather like the Macedonian phalanx they will stand in thick battalia man to man, bos to bos, and shield to shield. Of Jack-bold-my-staffs, cajolers and cajoled a formidable train.—By this time, again, I suppose they are ready to maledict and execrate the writer hereof, and call him by the gentle epithet of mad man or fool, or whatever other name their ambition, their pride, their self interest ever fearful of disappointment may suggest. But, ye honest civic-minded plebeians, let us fear them not. From our hands originates all civil government and authority.—Therefore let us be guarded against their *involvements*. Let us remember their situation and ours are not upon a par. Many of them hold two or three points of profit, and therefore they feel not the burden of taxation as we feel. Let us chuse men to repre-

sent us of similar situations and interests to our own: and never forget the fatal consequences that uniformly and natively result from trusting too much power to any one man or body of men whatever. Finally, my fellow plebeians, fellow citizens, lovers of and sons of liberty, or by any other endearing appellation, let me intreat you; that founded upon the lasting, felicitating and immortal principles of equality, moderation and virtue: you transmit your liberties unfulfilled and undiminished to the latest posterity. Farewell!

## A FARMER.

N. B. The only method, *new*, to effectuate this, is, every first Tuesday in May, to parry off the quires from mounting our shoulders.

P. S. For the satisfaction of some of my readers, perhaps, it may be necessary to observe; that the writer hereof to the word *Plebeian* affixes the idea of one who holds no post of honor or of profit under our present government; to that of *aristocrat* one who exercises the highest power, as a Senator, who is also titled a *Patrician*. To that of *Democrat*, one who vindicates the rights of the plebeians against the encroachments of those in power.—And to obviate the cavils of some against our good and mutual cause, it may also be necessary to observe, that the author hereof, incited by no resentment against any particular person in power; nor from any selfish view exclusively; but solely actuated from a desire of being instrumental in the preferential of our common and inalienable rights; hopes he may be a means of drawing forth those able pens and sound political genii, who may add weight to the *irrefragable truths*, he has, already advanced;—and bring into effect the great desiderata of having the powers of government *affiliated, permanently and equally poised*.

Published at the particular request of a pure Democratic Society.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 3.  
 In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of State, concerning the privileges and restrictions of American Commerce, laid before Congress a few days ago.

**MR. MADISON** after making sundry observations on our Commerce, and how it stood connected with that of Europe, he said.—He did not wish to irritate other nations, but yet he wished to support our own interest with firmness and energy. When foreign consumption decreased, internal manufactures would increase. In particular, he thought that this country was bound by every tie of honor, justice and humanity, to protect our citizens in every part of the globe, and when that was beyond our power, we ought to make them reparation. Adverting to this idea, he observed, that certain powers in Europe had lately violated the laws of nations, by seizing the property of our citizens. They had even established regulations professedly for that end. He would therefore be glad to see a decree of retribution. He enlarged upon this sentiment at some length, and concluded a very able speech, by reading the following resolutions.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the interest of the United States would be promoted by further restrictions, and higher duties, in certain cases, on the manufactures and navigation of foreign nations, employed in the commerce of the United States than those now imposed.

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty, ought to be laid on the following articles, manufactured

by European nations, having no commercial treaty with the United States.

On all articles of which leather is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactured iron, steel, tin, pewter, copper, brass, or articles of which either is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which cotton is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all articles of which wool is the material of chief value, where the estimated value on which the duty is payable is above an additional duty of per centum ad valorem. Where such value is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all cloths of which hemp or flax is the material of chief value, and of which the estimate value on which the duty payable, is below an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of which silk is the material of chief value, an additional duty of per centum ad valorem.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an additional duty of per ton ought to be laid on the vessels belonging to the nations having no commercial treaties with the United States.

3. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the duty on vessels belonging to nations having commercial treaties with the United States, ought to be reduced to per ton.

4. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to consider, as vessels of the United States, any vessels not built within the United States, the foreign built vessels of such nation, ought to be subject to a like refusal, unless built in the United States.

5. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to admit the produce or manufacture of the United States, unless in vessels belonging to the United States, or to admit them in vessels of the United States, if laid imported from any place not within the United States, a like restriction ought, after the day of to be extended to the produce and manufactures of such nation; and that, in the mean time, a duty of per ton extraordinary ought to be imposed on vessels so importing any such produce or manufacture.

6. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that where any nation may refuse to the vessels of the United States, a carriage of the produce or manufactures thereof; whilst such produce or manufactures are admitted by it in its own vessels, it would be just to make the restrictions reciprocal. But in as much as such a measure, if suddenly adopted, might be particularly distressing in cases which merit the benevolent attention of the United States, it is expedient for the present, that a tonnage extraordinary, only of be imposed on the vessels so employed; and that all distilled spirits, imported therein, shall be subjected to an additional duty of one part of the exorbitant duty.

7. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made for liquidating and ascertaining the losses sustained by citizens of the United States, from operations of particular regulations of any country, contravening the law of nations, and that such losses be reimbursed, in the first instance, out of the additional duties on the manufactures, productions, and vessels, of the nation establishing such unlawful regulations.



Mr. Madison then took a general view of the probable effects which the adoption of something like the resolutions which he had proposed would produce. They would produce, respecting many articles imported, a competition which would enable countries, who do not now supply us with those articles, to do it, and would encrease the encouragement on such as we can produce within ourselves. We should also obtain an equitable share in carving our own produce; we should enter into the field of competition on equal terms, and enjoy the actual benefit of advantages which nature and the spirit of our people entitle us to.

He adverted to the advantageous situation this country is entitled to stand in considering the nature of our exports and returns. Our exports are bulky, and therefore must employ much shipping, which might be nearly all our own; our exports are chiefly necessities of life, of raw materials, the food for the manufacturers of other nations. On the contrary, the chief of what we receive from other countries we can either do without or produce ourselves.

It is in the power of the United States, he conceived, by exerting her natural rights, without violating the rights or even the equitable pretensions of other nations, by doing no more than most nations do for the protection of their interests, and much less than some, to make her interests respected; for what we receive from other nations are but luxuries to us, which, if we chuse to throw aside, we could deprive part of the manufacturers of those luxuries, of even bread: If we are forced to a contest of self-denial, this being the case, our country may make her enemies feel the extent of her power.

We stand with respect to the nation exporting those luxuries, in the relation of an opulent individual to the laborer employed in producing the superfluities for his accommodation; the former can do without those luxuries, the consumption of which gives bread to the latter.

He did not propose or wish that the United States should at present, go so far in the line which his resolutions point to as they might go. The extent to which the principles involved in those resolutions should be carried will depend upon filling up the blanks. To go to the very extent of the principle immediately, might be inconvenient: He wished only that the legislature should mark out the ground on which they think our national rights may be vindicated.

Let us establish sound principles; let us occupy the ground on which we think we stand, perhaps it may produce the effect wished for, without unnecessary irritation; we need not at first go every length.

Another consideration would induce him to be moderate in filling up the blanks: not to wound public credit. He did not wish to risk any sensible diminution of the public revenue. He believed, that if the blanks were filled with judgment, the diminution of the revenue from a diminution in the quantity of imports would be counterbalanced by the increase in the duties.

The last resolution he had proposed, he said, in a manner distinct from the rest. The nation is bound by the most sacred obligation, he conceived, to protect the rights of its citizens against a violation of them from any quarter; or if they cannot protect, they are bound to repay the damage.

It is a fact authenticated to this house by the communications from the executive, that there are regulations established by an European nation, contrary to the law of nations, by which our property is

seized and disposed of in such a way that damages have accrued. We are bound either to obtain reparation for the injustice, or compensate the damage. It is only in the first instance, no doubt, that the burden is to be thrown upon the United States; the proper department of government will no doubt take proper steps to obtain redress.

The justice of foreign nations will certainly not permit them to deny reparation when the breach of the law of nations appears evidently; at any rate it is just that the individual should not suffer.

He believed the amount of the damages that would come within the meaning of this resolution, would not be very considerable.

It was proposed first to take up these resolutions on Monday next.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Findly, and Mr. Clarke, on the one side, were for appointing an early day, and Mr. Murray, Mr. Fitzsimons, and others, were desirous of time for considering the subject. Mr. Clarke, particularly, observed, that during his acquaintance with the proceedings of public bodies, delay never produced any good effect; he was therefore of opinion, that if the first of May next, should be named, some members would then appear as unprepared as they were this day.

The general sentiment however of the house seemed to be in favor of a short delay; and when the question was put on the most distant day, viz. Monday week, it was agreed to; and that 100 copies of the resolution be printed, for the use of the members.

#### Lexington, March 8.

A party of Indians lately stole a number of horses on Limecote in Hardin county; they were pursued by a party of men under Capt. William Hardin and overtaken, and all the horses recovered. Capt. Hardin received a wound through the body.

We are informed that two men were killed and one wounded, lately, in Mero District (Cumberland). Also two killed at the Red banks on the Ohio, by the Indians.

The latest accounts from Head Quarters state, that the Indians have failed to bring in the prisoners agreeable to stipulation with the commander in chief. It is generally believed they had no other views, than to survey the strength and situation of the army, under the sanction of a flag, and the plausible pretext of propositions for a treaty.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he has opened a PUBLIC HOUSE at the Crab Orchard, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Reed, and has made preparation for the accommodation of a number of gentlemen, either going or coming through the Wilderness, by enlarging the said house to 47 by 30 feet, with a piazza the whole length; he has also provided stables, loas and pasture. He will furnish travellers with grain at 2s. per bushell; also bacon and stall fed beef on reasonable terms. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on every possible attention being paid them by their humble servant.

(toowzee) PHILIP WEBBER.

The subscribers have received a large assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they mean to sell low for CASH.

Saiz & Lauman,

They have on hand a few German Almanacs. Lexington, March 7. tf.

#### A SCHOOL

IS now commenced in the Rev. Adam Rankin's session house in the vicinity of Lexington, where will be taught agreeable to the best and newest methods, the following branches of the Mathematics, viz: Trigonometry both plain and spherical, Surveying, Navigation, Conick Sections, Gauging, Algebra, and Dialing; also Book keeping and Arithmetick: The subscriber hopes, that the attention he will pay to the perfecting his pupils in the various branches above mentioned, will entitle him to the public favour; and engage the influence of gentlemen in his behalf, who are lovers of ingenuity and liberal education.

Alexander Woodrow.

Near Lexington March 4, 1794.

\*\*\*\*\*

TAKE up by the subscriber, living on the Town fork of Elkhorn, five miles from Lexington, a dark dun mare, about two years old last spring, not branded, about 14 hands high, with a star and snip, a light coloured tail and main with white hairs on each side of her neck. Also a light bay mare colt, one year old last spring, not branded, has a small star in her forehead, with her near hind foot white, about 11 hands high. The dun mare appraised to 7l. and the bay to 4l.

Elliott Williamson.

January 4, 1794.

\*\*\*\*\*

Kentucky to wit:

October Court of Appeals, 1793.

Andrew Kenlock, Complainant,

Against

John Baker and

Henry Higgins, } Defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendant John Baker having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest

THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

\*\*\*\*\*

Kentucky to wit:

October Court of Appeals, 1793.

Lewis Thomas, Complainant,

Against

George Neal, Ann May

John May and Mary

May, heirs and devisees } Defets.

of John May deceased.

ed

In CHANCERY.

THE Defendants Ann, John and Mary May having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest

THOMAS TODD, c.c.a.

A LARGE company will meet at the Crab Orchard the evening of the fourteenth, in order to start early on the fifteenth inst. through the wilderness.

Lexington, March 6, 1794.

\*\*\*\*\*

May be had at this Office.

A few copies of the ACTS

passed at the two last Ses-

sions of the General Assem-

bly of this Commonwealth.

#### NOTICE To

THE officers and privates which were on duty in the year 1791 under Maj. Bartlett Collins, as specified below; also the detachment under Lieut. Squire Grant, for guarding the Indian prisoners from Louisville to Fort Washington—That on the 20th and 21st inst. I will pay off Capt. Rodes Thomson's and Capt. Thomas McLanahan's and Capt. Byram Rount's companies; and on the 27th and 28th inst. I will pay off Capt. Bladen Athby's company, Lieut. John Blain's and Ensign Robt. Knox's commands, also the detachment under Lieut. S. Grant.—No transference of pay will be received unless by power of attorney lawfully executed and preceding the 1st of June 1792.

William Morton.

Lexington, March 4, 1794.

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*



THE subscriber requests all those who are indebted to him either by bond, note, or book account, to call and settle before the 1st of April next—by a ready compliance with this request, they may obtain a future credit.

James H. Stewart.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of:  
**DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, CUTLERY, GROCERIES & QUEENS WARE;**  
Which he will sell on the most reduced prices.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Hingston, one mile from Miller's mills, a dark bay filly, one year old last spring, no brand, appraised to 2. 10s

Mordica Batton.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Scott county on Lane's run, a dark bay Horse, about four years old, five feet high, some white in his forehead and under his ears, had on a large bell with an old collar marked E. WINTERS ALTI, M<sup>o</sup> no brand: Appraised to 15l.

Also, a dark bay Horse, six years old, thirteen hands and a half high, a star in his forehead, blind of the left eye, some saddle marks, no brand: Appraised to 10l.

JOHN BROWNE.

BOURBON FURNACE, Dec. 2, 1793.

Wanted immediately,  
Two or three good Wagoners, and a number of other Hands, to work at the above FURNACE, to whom generous wages and good treatment will be given, by

John Mockbee,

For  
JOHN COCKEY OWINGS & Co.  
N. B. Heavy CASTINGS are now to be sold at the above place, at 6d. per lb. and hand ware in proportion.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the uninhabited part of Cumberland river, a dark chestnut foal mare, 3 years old, unbroke, small of her age, appraised to 6l.  
Robert Todd.

The subscribers have opened at

Strode's Station,  
**A NEAT Assortment of  
GOODS**

Suitable to the present season, Which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or beef cattle delivered at their butcher's shop in Lexington; and good wheat delivered at John Cock's mill in Lexington; and pork and foot delivered in Lexington, or at their store, and all kind of country produce.

Cock & Lytle.

December 28.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to make payment on or before the 10th day of March next, at which time he will have pressing demands for all the money he can possibly collect; Wherefore he hopes particular attention will be paid to this notice.

GEORGE TEGARDEN.  
Lexington, February 15th. 1794.

**NEW ORLEANS,**

Wanted immediately a number of men to conduct boats to the city of New-Orleans, for which generous wages will be given by  
ELISHA WINTERS & Co.

I HAVE the PLANTATION for sale whereon I now live, containing five hundred acres of land, 140 of which is well cleared and under good fence—the building is tolerable good—the tract is well calculated to make two settlements, as the cleared land is in fields near half a mile apart, with excellent water on each—on one I have a DISTILLERY, the conveniences of which is equal to any in this State. I will give three years credit for half the purchase money. For other terms apply to me on the premises.

John Grant.

North Elk horn, Scott county,  
February 14.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county on the waters of Summerlett, a bay horse, three years old last spring, has some saddle spots, shod before, branded on the left jaw and shoulder thus S, appraised to 7l.

Elias Tolin.

November 8, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Hickman creek, a black stud colt, a year old past, his high hind foot white, a small star; appraised to 3l.

John Carrel.

November 18, 1793. JD tp

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Madison county, on the waters of Otter creek, a black Stallion, three years old, about four feet four inches high, with a star in his forehead, and gray hairs in his tail, no brand perceivable; appraised to 3l.

William West.

Sept. 14, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon county, near Hornbeck's mill, a bright bay Horse, a small star in his face, fifteen hands high, no brand perceivable, has a snip on his nose, shod round, appraised to 15l.

John Craig.

February 1.

**JUST ARRIVED.**  
And now opening, at the subscriber's Store in Lexington, on Mainstreet.

A GENERAL Assortment of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE and QUEEN'S WARE** which he will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, country Linn, Pork, Butter and Cheese.

George Tegarden.

WANTED (at the Paper-mill in Georgetown) four or five Apprentice Boys, between the age of twelve and seventeen years, Any such who can come well red, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

Craig, Parkers & Co.

Oct. 2.

Kentucky 1st.

October Court of Appeals, 1793.

Archibald Hamilton, Complainant.

Against.

Richard Baird, Defendant.

In Chancery.

THE defendant in this suit having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the twelfth day of the next May court, and answer the bill of the said complainant; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

Attest  
THOMAS TODD, C. C. A.

A general and well chosen assortment of

**Merchandise,**

Suitable to the present and approaching season,

Is now opened by the subscriber at his STORE in Lexington; WHICH he will sell on the lowest and most reduced prices for Cash, Country Linn, Hemp, Butter, Cheese, and Whiskey.

Those who are indebted, are requested to make payment before the 15th of March next.

James Morrison.

Lexington Feb. 10.

ALL persons who have made engagements with the subscribers, for Tobacco, are requested to deliver the Inspector's notes by the tenth day of March, as none will be received after. They will purchase and receive Hemp at their store in Lexington as usual, for which they will give the highest prices.

IRWIN & BRYSON.

I have just received from Bourbon Furnace.

A Complete Assortment of Castings, which will be sold at six pence half penny per lb.

WILLIAM MORTON

Wanted to purchase a Quantity of Bear-Skins, they must be well haired and coloured. W. M. Lexington, Jan. 17, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Boon's creek Clark county, a dark bay Mare, supposed to be 4 years old, about thirteen hands and a half high, neither docked nor banded, has a small star; Appraised to 3l. 10s.

William Robinson.

Oct. 25, 1793.

**FOR SALE**

To the highest bidder,

On nine months credit:

At the plantation of the subscriber in Woodford county, on Saturday the 15th of March next **TEN NEGROES**—some Brood Mares, and stocks of Cattle and Sheep. Bond with good security residing within the county will be required of the purchasers; The bonds to carry interest from the date, but if punctually paid the interest shall be remitted—About 25 acres of cleared Land to be let for one year, on rent payable in Corn.

H. MARSHALL.

Feb. 14th 1793.

**WAS FOUND,**

ON the plantation of the subscriber, lying on the head waters of Somerset, Clark county—A sum of MONEY, which the owner may have on proving his property and paying charges.

JILSON PAYNE.

Clark county Feb. 23, 1794. 3w

Taken up by the subscriber, living on Bullfinch waters, in Shelby county, a bay Mare, three years old, has lost the near eye, about thirteen hands high has the appearance of a band on the near shoulder which cannot be ascertained: Appraised to 4l.

Also, a sorrel Horse, three years old, about thirteen hands high, some white in his face, branded on the near shoulder nearly thus, 5 L. Appraised to 3l.

Ralph Griffin.

July 16, 1793.

**WANTED,**

**TWO** or three good JOURNEY-MEN Tailors. Also, two or three APPRENTICE Boys will be taken by the subscriber in Lexington.

A. MOLLOY.

Feb. 25, 1794.

THE BEAUTIFUL THOROUGH BREED HORSE

**ALFRED,**

Will stand the ensuing season at Lexington on every Monday and Tuesday; the rest of the week at my stable in Woodford county; and will cover Mares at a guinea cash, or six dollars, payable in any species of country produce at the Lexington market price, and deliverable at my distillery in said town of Lexington or Woodford—Cash to be paid at the expiration of the season; the produce on or before the first day of December following. There will be excellent pasturage provided for the mares sent to my farm gratis, the greatest attention paid to them, but I will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

PEYTON SHORT.

Feb. 1, 1794.

THE subscribers with all those who have hides to tan on the shares, would bring them in as soon as possible, as thereby they may be enabled to deliver them next fall.

WILLIAM & THOMAS STORY.  
George town, January 13, 1794.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

Ran away from the subscriber, on the sixth night of August, in the year 1792, a Negroe Man, named ANTHONY, about 25 years of age, about five feet one inch high, broad shouldered and well made to his belt, is somewhat hollow backed, virginia born and very black, has had his middle finger on his right hand broke, above the knuckle joint, which disables him from shutting that finger close. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be given any person who will deliver him to me.

James Handley.

Kentucky, Washington county, 13

**CYNTHIANA.**

THE lots in the town of Cynthiana, will be exposed to sale on the first Tuesday in April and continue until all are sold. Benjamin Harrison Trustees. Morgan Vanmeter, Cynthiana, Jan. 3, 1794.

**TO RENT.**

THE Store room in Lexington, lately occupied by Trotter & Ward, an excellent stand for business, for terms apply to

STEPHEN COLLINS.

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1793.

**FOR SALE**

A well improved

**PLANTATION,**

WITHIN three miles of Bourbon; containing One hundred and sixty six acres, of which about seventy acres is cleared, a good Dwelling House, Orchard, &c. &c. for terms, enquire of Col. Baker Ewing, or the subscribers.

Says & Lawman.

Lexington, October 25.

The subscriber will give

Cash and Merchandise

At his STORE in Lexington, for

**PACKED HORSES.**

Until the first of March next.

John Clarke.

January 22.

THE Trustees of the town of PALMOUTH, in the forks of Licking, are requested to meet the first Tuesday in April next, at the court house of Harrison, in order to concert measures respecting the sale of the lots in said town.

Bourbon Feb. 22, 1794. 3w